INSIDE THE CONVENTION

PRESIDENCY-MAKING

How Belmont, Maistead and Wells Spoiled Adams.

How the Washington Patriot and Its Congressmen Killed David Davis.

THE ACCIDENTAL CHOICE THE BEST.

The Rupture Between Schurz and Brown.

Perils of Political Respectability.

GROESBECK GROANS.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 8, 1872. The subject of Greeley and the inside operations of the movement which nominated him and seriously threatens to elect him still are the talk of the ur. As the Democratic Convention will meet late, and as the Philadelphia Convention has to look in the face the possibility of Grant's non-nomination-either by his persuasion into retirement or the substitution of a stronger candidate-the names of Greeky and Brown will be before the country nearly two months to come-a formidable period to be left to two such energetic men and the revolutionary party which they now lead.

"THE JESUITRY OF EVENTS." Look at what is passing ! The great municipal rising of New York against Tammany overwhelmed the Northern democracy, and the reform fever, extending to national politics, has overwhelmed the republican party. A few democratic Congressmen at Washington, assuming to make Justice David Davis President by the use of the Cincinnati movement, and failing, have set the whole democratic party on the run to support Horace Greeley, who was nominated there. Nothing seems to stop the current. Newspaper after newspaper of the old mocratic stamp comes over. The oldest Bourbon veterans cry :- "Hail, Horace !" The little Washington Patriot helped to kindle a fire beyond its local energies to extinguish. For all the democratic rank and file cry :- "Why is not all you had to say of Davis good for Greeley? Both were whigh; both Lincoln men; both amnesty men; both justice men and Greeley is besides a merciful and liberal man, and known everywhere in the land, while Davis is little known and penurious ?" Patriot answer this as best it can, let the New York World expound the difference between, its favorite, Adams, and Greeley, to the same length. They made the argument for one application, and their readers en dorse it and apply it to another one. The democratic journal is not yet a success on the independent principle. It must either come over to a fusion with bluff good will, like the Missouri Repubtican or Cincinnati Enquirer, or stand out and never take a bid, like the Cincinnati Commoner. But its trimming and gallivanting are not appreciated in the democratic family. No journal can afford to be independent which cannot afford to bolt, as the independent republican papers do. And if both the World and Patriot threaten to-merrow to bolt Greeley they cannot make the Greeley flag come down from any democratic masthead which has raised it. Parties have been taught the uses of independence as well as of dependence rapidly in

this country. THE SOUTH AND THE PREE TRADERS. There has been for years a growing revolt against the New York directory of the democratic party, and the shrewd William M. Tweed once sought to avail himself of it and become the executive head of the whole party in the land. The alleged attempt of Mr. Belmont to make Adams the Cincinnati nominee awoke again the feeling among Western democrats. This feeling, defined, is that the New York directory is not honestly, but selfishly democratic, and that it cannot erect an organ here or there whose utterances or men shall bind demo. solved on fusion this year, no matter how probable separate democratic chances may be, because they tried the democratic chances in 1868 and got for their faith four more years of carpet-baggery and

The free traders have no sufficient reason to make a bolt and they can command no vote upon any-thing but a proposition. Free trade is an economical question, not a candidate for the Presidency, and after the free traders agreed to the Cincinnati platform they had nothing to do but to support the candidate. Otherwise they are no better than Spanish American republicans, who raise the standard of revolt after submitting to an election. This position they cannot take and ever again command confidence in any political convention, and nobody would propose to do it not temporarily affected with an attack of the high-striker. The power of economical reform has always lain in combinations and not in political conventions. What business has it struggling down in the cockpit with its gospel, among the gaifed and clipped birds of the blood?

Ku Klux legislation.

economical reform has always lain in combinations has it struggling down in the cockpit with its gospel, among the gaffed and clipped birds of the blood?

NEMESIS.

Thus we may presume that the free traders cannot make any revolt of consequence, and probably they do not want to do so. And unless the New York and Northeastern politicians make a combination and again coazen the democratic of the South and Southwest, there will probably be no democratic candidate against Greeley. The chances, at any rate, point to the democratic party being invited to half the patronage of the country is Greeley be elected. Such was the expression in the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Greeley will not now say as much, and his stake is saying nothing; but everybody knows that the people who put up the liberal republican movement were sick of the federalization of all our politics two or three years ago, and Grant than of the head centres of republicanism. The success of the Greeley ticket will break up for a time Mortonism in Indiana, Shermanism in Ohio and Cameronism in Pennsylvania. The whole character of our politics has been slowly changing by the institutions of the war. Men are seeking out new affinities, and the times have required less rigid parties and a President with a more tractable mature.

Who can the Philadelphia party set up in place of Grant more accommodating to this spirit of the period ** Not Boutweil, whom Grant is said to incline toward as the exponent of the best vindicated feature of his administration. Perhaps Blaine, who is more dashing, plant, shrew and showy. Certainly the souls of the regular party are disturbed. Gold moving up three per cent on account of the failure of the Alabama Treaty; and yet the compliment of this ascribed by the administration to Greeley's nomination. The Mormon prosecutions by a milted Supreme Court thrown to the ground as illegal, although supported solely by the President against his own legal advisers! The Spanish question disgraceful and the President requesting of Congress

pin had come out. Probably no person who ex-claimed wildly like Brinkerhoff feels satisfied now

pin had come out. Probably no person who exclaimed wildly like Brinkerhof foels satisfied now that he was not very foolish.

Gratz Brown had the bradest work to accomplish in all that Convention. In a chivalrous spirit he had stepped out from the republican ranks and proposed to enfranchise the exceless of Masouri, even at the risk of breaking the republican party in half, to which party he belonged. In this he was helped by Carl Schurz and the Missouri Democrat, that Missouri movement practically restored to one-half domination in the State the democratic party. If Gratz Brown was Governor, so was Frank Blair senator. Honors being easy, the democrats of the State Broord slinalar movements on a national scale; but, incastine, the laws of events and gravity and mixed forces were gradually pressing the likeral democrats of Missouri, as well as many liberal republicans, back into the democratic times. In a short time Governor Brown must either follow his constituents into the democratic party or go out of public life, or by some powerful sacrifice and new course of action, like that which he has since adopted, bring the democratic masses up to a higher piane. He found at Circinnati a grand wrangle going on between the protectionists and frectraders, and the freetraders were the most obstinate of the two. When he arrived in the city the platform was not arranged; it looked as if the liberal movement and its higher purposes might be shattered by an affected prominence of the smailer issues. So Gratz Brown jumped in and said:—

"The great issues of this Convention are, first, the reunion of all parts of the country, and second, a popular revolt against all mere party ties, long worthless, and dividing us as neighbors and countrymen. I will split this thing by coming out for him as the candidate for the first place on the ticket. Schurz had not struck his colors for any reasons of vaciliation or any inconstancy, but the last year or two have made Schurz a power in this country, and have given him associations with the

him associations with the richest, the most conservative and most prudent people in it. From a fine young man, friendly to vague republicanisms and popular movements of all sorts, Carl Schurz has come to be a trained man, favoring the government of large countries by the best experience in them. The best man whom Schurz knew for this purpose was Lyman Trumbuil, who keeps bis head clear all the year round, looks with coolness and incision into public questions, and will at all times keep a constituency better than he can gain it.

In the old Belleville district of Illinois, where Trumbull has spent so many years as a lawyer.

Trumbull has spent so many years as a lawyer, citizen and Judge, he still kept the affections of the citizen and Judge, he still kept the affections of the people, as Schurz well knew. Around Springfield, Ill., democrats and republicans were all attached to Trumbull. The large organs of the independent movement throughout America had considence in Trumbull, and all that could be said against him was that he was a cold man and not ardent in his manners. Schurz got to esteem Trumbul. He found that gold-spectacled gentleman to be a good guide, a good father and husband, and, after all, with the best twinkling of a statesman of any man that Schurz personally knew. Schurz saw in Gratz Brown, on the other hand, a man with a warm nature, whose magnanimity and many other traits Brown, on the other hand, a man with a warm nature, whose magnanimity and many other traits were common to Schurz as well as to the Blairs and Browns. His admiration and decision took a new turn. He apprehended that Trumbull was most deserving the suffrages of the nation for the highest office, and yet he came to Cincinnati with no fixed promise to support Mr. Trumbull. Schurz knew, probably, as all men at Cincinnati felt, that he was the flaming sword of the liberal republican party. Earnest for its success and troubled with this responsibility, he was unwilling to decide, but when he came to Cincinnati he found a way to pass between his judgment and affections republican party. Earnest for its success and troubled with this responsibility, he was unwilling to decide, but when he came to Cincinnati he found a way to pass between his judgment and affections—between Trumbull and Brown—and he supported Mr. Charles Francis Adams as a respectable and eminent compromise cancildate, for whom much local feeling had been worked up in the Queen City. At the Missouri headquarters and at the St. James Hotel everything was sixes and sevens. Not half the Brown men were more than half Brown men. They had found out that Brown had some strength in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri and in some one or two other places, but there seemed no chance of nominating him. Grosvenor, who started in for Brown in good faith, was disturbed in his mind, because his all was in the success of the Convention. If, at this moment, Carl Schurz leaned any way, it was toward Charles Francis Adams, with a reserve feeling to support Brown.

THE SORROW OF SCHURZ.

This splendid orator now felt in all its magnitude the weight of a Convention called out of mere popular impulses and composed of thinkers, each of whom valued his particular thought more than the general purpose of victory. At the same time, Schurz knew that in deciding against Brown he was cutting loose from the local associations of several years in Missouri. Probably no man in that Convention more clearly apprehended the private sorrows which it would entail upon himself than this young German-American in the height of his illusticious career. Partisan animosity had not changed the presence of masses of people, he feared no competition there. But here were the old friends of the free State of Missouri about to fall apart, because the duty of one man and the ambition of another were not the same.

BROWN'S RESENTMENT.

On the other hand, Mr. Gratz Brown, who is a man of action, like his kinsman, Frank Hair, appeared to feel that Schurz had not given him that hearty support which their past acquaintance might have suggested. With fiery promptn

of Greeley.

I have no notion at all that Brown conceived himself to be certain of the next place on the ticket if his candidate (Greeley) should get the first; but Gratz Brown did feel that at the same time he could nt Carl Schurz's abandonment of him and save

its candidate (Greeley) should get the first; but Gratz Brown did feel that at the same time he could resent Carl Schurz's abandonment of him and save the liberal democrats of the South from inevitable conjunction with the old Bourbon party, which would swallow them up and wipe out the work of the last fourteen years. Therefore, with Schurz as presiding officer—where he behaved beautifully and with dignity—and with Gratz Brown climbing the front stairs to the stage, which had been built by Halstead's advice to the architects of the Convention building, there ensued a dramatic scene in politics hardly ever equalled. Up Halstead's fatal steps Gratz Brown passed as a politician to exchange defiance with Schurz and change the issue of the Convention.

HAMLET AND LAERTES.

I do not know whether to credit the story or not, that when Brown was making his speech and about to declare for Greeley, Schurz said behind him. "Don't do it;" and Brown resentfully declatmed, "I stand by my friends and not by my enemies." But, at any rate, the scene was for a time touching, and it is to be hoped that, like many similar temporary ruptures, old fellowship will be restored between this twain; for perhaps each acted from the highest impulse. What had Schurz to expect from Lyman Trumbull, who, with all his chances of enriching himself, is a poor man, with nothing but a character, independence and sagacity? What had Schurz to make in a private way by exponsing the cause of Charles Francis Adams, who had but uw or three days before called the Convention "a crewd," as if he, Adams, doubted whether a large movement of individuals for large purposes could ever be equal to an organized party.

On the other hand, there were impulsive, generous reasons in Brown's mind. He held the cause of pacification and reunion higher than Schurz held respectable conservative candidacy and economical reform. Brown's heart spoke out for the best good of the South and Missourl. Schurz's heart spoke out of his cosmopolitan and jet republican nature, and his

things and the very best old chaps and principles put forward.

Both men were disappointed in their influence upon this extraordinary mass of delegates. Brown supposed that when he made a speech for Horace Greeley a fabulous number of his friends would cross over to Greeley. Here he made a mistake.

For a little while there was no change at all. It is a good instance of the individuality and independence of these delegates that even Brown's friends revolted against his authority, and a voice cried out from the Missouri delegation, "Gratz Brown has sold us, but not delivered us." It was not until after the reflection made by several ballots and good feeling generally prevailing for Greeley, that the young spirits and cheerful folks of the Convention rose up and proclaimed Horace Greeley and nominated him.

On the other hand, Carl Schurz must be to the convention of the content of the content of the content of the convention rose up and proclaimed Horace Greeley and nominated him.

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On the other hand, Carl Schurz must have felt that over this fine body of self-asserting spirits he was no dictator, for Mr. Trumbull, receiving a re-spectable number of votes, never appeared quite formidable; Mr. Adams, the compromise candidate of the respectabilities, could not hold his way, and in the end many free traders somehow, feeling that there were higher objects to be subserved than their own, sprung into line and charged for Horace Greeley.

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Greeiey.

The nomination of Gratz Brown as Vice President fell as a natural result. He was the second choice any way; Trumbull and several other men had refused the use of their names for the second place on the ticket and Brown took it. In fact, both were surprised, Schurz of the fact that Greeley could be nominated at all and Brown at the roundabout process by which it was done.

The Missouri leaders, who have thus filled so large a place in the Western country, are not unlike men. Schurz, Frank Blair and Gratz Brown all seem to be a little below the middle age, and all are ardent fellows, practical and talented in like degree. They are all good politicians. No two men in the United States make so near the same speech as Brown and Schurz. Brown's speech is generally a clear, springy declamation against the resentment of parties, and an appeal to the folks of his own temperament to be calm—which he never is—and to come round and treat old feuds chivalrously. On economical subjects Gratz Brown's speeches are the protests of a revolutionary mind against the inequalities of burdens. Carl Schurz has perhaps as much influence in America as Gratz Brown on these very questions. Schurz found Brown established in Missouri in the very positions which Schurz has since taken up. Schurz appeared in Missouri in the light of a supporter of

Brown's propositions, with the reinforcement of the German element to carry them out. He was the Elucher to Wellington on Waterloo day. But things have changed. The German has taken a position in the Senate as splendid in many respects as ever was achieved by Hayne or Clayor webster. He is too day, in the estimation of millions of men, a ligher exemplification of intelligence even upon economical topics than Mr. Gratz Brown, who helts the phiermatic, philosophic temperament of Schurz, the higher cultivation, and cannot always manage himself physically or in debate. The ment of schurz, the higher cultivation, and cannot always manage hinself physically or in debate. The nominal victory is with Brown at Cincinnati; the moral victory still rests largely with Oarl Schurz, and unless the difference between these gentlemen be deep, Schurz will come in to the support of the tlaket right handsomely and retain the highest place which be can assume under our constitution—an American Schator, whose views command the respect as his language delights the people of all parties.

A question asked in highly moral quarters is this:—
"Why did not Mr. Adams, the choice of the re-spectable men in so respectable a Convention, lead Horace Greeley, who wears a white coat, a soft white hat, and tucks one end of his trousers in his boots?"

Adams was not the personal choice of anybody. The number of votes he got on the highest ballot was the high water mark of appreciation ever to be gained in this country by frigid and remote respectability. Senator Lyman Trumbull said in Washington yesterday:—
"Now that it is done and all is over, and nothing lost, in my judgment, let me ask how did that

"Now that it is done and all is over, and nothing lost, in my judgment, let me ask how did that Adams movement ever go so far? Why, in the Western country Mr. Adams could have done nothing. All over the prairie States, on both sides of the Ohio and Mississippi, his name would have been like a frost. I think," finished Mr. Trumbull, "that the gentlemen who supported Mr. Adams appreciated fine accomplishments and conservative character more than they knew the voting population of the United States."

Chief Justice Chase said nearly the same thing. Both think Greeley's nomination the right ticket.

The movement to make Adams President started not far from the footstool of a Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati.

HOW GROESBECK MADE ADAMS.

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MOW GROESBECK MADE ADAMS.

This man is one of the wealthiest citizens of the Queen City, and he has enjoyed several honors during his life. He came from New York, and was either of High Dutch or Low Dutch descent. In his adopted State he has acquired a very considerable fortune, sometimes estimated to amount to more than a million of dollars. One of his daughters has married a member of Parliament, and another sonin-law is a fine-toned New England merchant. At the trial of Andrew Johnson Mr. Groesbeck made a very impressive speech, which gave him nearly an illustrious reputation in the Ohio Valley. Mr. Halstead heard that speech, and said that no other man within a radius of 200 miles of Cincinnati could have made it. From that time forward the orator and his appreciator fell into a design to see Mr. Groesbeck advanced. It was a little contract taken in hund by our editorial Pumblechook to make Pip President or die. Mr. Groesbeck, on the whole, approved of the proposition. He was one of the men, undoubtedly, against whom Mr. Adams raised warning in his letter to "that crowd," wherein Mr. Adams said that "no man could think of the Presidency without having his soal disturbed for the remainder of his life." Mr. Groesbeck's soul is disturbed. Haistead had taken a contract to make him a President, but Haistead the lofty combination of an entire ticket to be made thy the Commercial newspaper, all of itself—namely, Adams President and Groesbeck Vice President.

When a man conceives a big thing like this, and tries it all of himself, he generally lalls in love with the bigger end of his bargain, and soon Mr. Groesbeck perceived that Mr. Haistead, in his enwrapt admiration of Mr. Adams, had somewhat cooled in his affection for Mr. Groesbeck. It soon became apparent to Halstead that two such very respectable men put ou the same ticket would not do at all. He therefore quietly dropped Groesbeck out of his mind,

At this stage of the story we dismiss Groesbeck, At this stage of the story we dismiss Groesbeck, not because he has forfeited any respect in himself, but because Mr. Halstead had already dismissed him. We will presume Mr. Groesbeck to be playing billiards, with a moody countenance, every night, under the Burnett House, or fitting up that splendid home in the country, which, alas! he will never enjoy, since the Executive Mansion has overshadowed it in his mind. Uneasy is the head that has dreamed of the East Room!

never enjoy, since the Executive Mansion has overshadowed it in his mind. Uneasy is the head that has dreamed of the East Room!

THE GREAT ADAMS FIASCO.

To resume with Halstead, the king maker. Halstead's paper circulates everywhere. It goes several miles up the Licking River, and several hundred miles up the Wabash. It is printed every day in the week, fighting days excepted. The idea of Adams had now reached every region of this extraordinary editorial mind. The Ohio country papers all came to time. Overlooking that gentle and pleasant-speaking candidate of their own, J. D. Cox, of the Buckey State, the country press and the country people all cried "Adams is the cheese for us! He is sufficiently old!"

All at once a great accession came to Cincinnati. August Belmont, "on the way West to shoot snipe" in the chimney of Tom Hendricks and at the irreplace of Dan Voorhees, called in at the Commercial office and said:—"Adams is wisdom; go it for Adams!" Not live minutes clapsed, less or more, when the great democratic mouth organ, published in New York for private circulation among its contributors, responded by telegram:—"We are out for Adams; he is the only cheese we can eat."

Thus it appears that the gigantic minds of Halstead and Belmont conceived Adams, and that he died a few minutes before safe delivery. There were many tears shed for him by those who had never been seen, and several respectable eyes, saying, "It might have been!" The Adams movement seemed to strike the notions of some freetraders, of Mr. Bowles, and of two or three Bluegrass politicians like Cassius M. Clay. Mr. David A. Wells helped to kill Adams somewhat by publishing Adams' letter, where that great man appeared to hold that the United States must come to him and be incontinently kieked before it could deserve a nomination from three Adamses of the same family. There was kill Adams somewhat by publishing Adams' letter, where that great man appeared to hold that the United States must come to him and be incontinently kicked before it could deserve a nomination from three Adamses of the same family. There was but one way at any time to make Adams President, and that was to secure all the strength of Trumbull for him at the outset. It was the expectation of the Adams men that the friends of Palmer, Trumbull and Brown would all go over to Adams without any agreement to that effect. The Trumbull men held out too long and the Brown men wanted Greeley, and "that crowd" took up Chappaqua boulders instead of Quincy granite.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams is a dead cock in Presidential politics. He is too ary for his country. The afterthought now is that his nomination would have been folly and that the fortuitous choice at Cinciunati was the best.

Governor Palmer's friends behaved first rate. They had no force and made no induence, but in good time they joined hands with Trumbull. Illinois would probably have made the next President but for the Davis movement, which began by convincing everybody that it would go through with a rush, and ended by proving a transparent fraud. Such are some of the points in the pending canvass. Would it not yet be astonishing to see a desperate effort made to nominate Horace Greeley at Philadelphia and leave the democracy out in the cold, so as to reconcile again the wings of the republican party?

GREELEY VERSUS GRANT.

A Liberal Review of the Presidential Situation.

From the New York Spirit of the Times, May 11.1 Already responses have been heard from all portions of the Union in evidence that the first choice of the Convention was the result of no accident or bargain, but the ripe fruit of an established wish-a national wish, which exhibited itself during the entire week at Cincinnati in the unmistakable sign that Mr. Greeley was the expressed second choice of almost every delegation. And we do not hesitate to declare, on our own personal observation as a delegate, that at no time from Monday morning until Friday noon had any of the candidates even the shadow of a chance for the Presidential nomination except Horace Greeley. It is true that the name of Mr. Adams led the balloting, and at one time was within forty-nine votes of an apparent victory, but every delegation sat all the while with pencil anxiously in hand ready to record a change of vote the moment the Adams tide should rise too high for Mr. Greeley's safety. The decisive action took place on the sixth ballot, at which period the impatience of the Convention could be restrained no longer. It was then precipitated by the Illinois delegation, which on this ballot recorded, for the first time, fourteen of its votes for Horace Greeley. This was the keynote of the true expression. A stampede took place at once among the other votes. Screaming chairmen sprang to their feet in all portions of the hall, anxious to place their delegations well on the victorious record; and then the Convention got its

And, as we have already said, this decision was not the result of any accident or bargain. Had there been any bargain to that effect it could not have been accomplished without the aid or privity of the New York delegation, which was the chief representative of Mr. Greeley's candidacy; and we, as a member of that delegation, who had full cognizance of all its wishes and proceedings, declare that it not only kept itself aloof from all bargains or compromises whatsoever, but it did not gains or compromises whatsoever, but it did not know of any. We were even ignorant of the in-tended endorsement of Mr. Greeley by Gratz Brown on the last day of the Covention; in evidence of which it will be seen that New York did not respond to it by giving Mr. Brown

as many as one-half of its votes for the Vice Presidency. Had there been a bargain under Governor Brown's performance, one sign of it would necessarily have exhibited itself in New York's solid vote for the Missouri candidate. The truth is, there was no bargaining, except among those who were afraid of the overwhelming popularity of Mr. Greeley. All the arts of intrigue and persuasion were resorted to by adherents of Mr. Adams and Judge Davis, and it was evident that in their behalf money had been freely (we do not mean improperly; spant. Nothing, however, engineered for Mr. Greeley except the inherent force of his own popularity, which constantly worked him ahead, and which on the sixth ballot, as we have said before, burst all bounds and carried him in with a tempest of applause.

fore, burst all bounds and carried him in with a tempest of applainse.

Tremeidous and very able efforts, but of the pure politician type, were made for Judge Davis and for Mr. Adams, but the former advocacy had more noise than heart in it; while the latter was mainly a democratic effort. It was craftily conceived, and was intended to result in the defeat of the Convention, and the subsequent nomination of a straight democratic ticket. It was known to the democrats that the Irish would refuse to vote for Mr. Adams, and they conceived that the future development of that fact would justify them in not giving him the endorsement of their National Convention; whereupon, they felt they might reasonably expect, that the liberal republicans, having hopelessly broken with Grant, would be recruited into the democratic force, and go for some compromise reform candidate of the mild form of Groesbeck, Tilden or Hendricks.

But tricks seldom succeed in matters of great moment, and never when measured against the instincts of a people. There was no reason in sight why Charles Francis Adams, with his aristocratic inclinations and freezing scholarship, should be selected to champion a popular emotion, or to represent a party so terribly in carnest as the liberal republicans—especially in carnest as the liberal republicant of his farming had been presidents before him, with a fourth busily in training, who had been baptized for the succession, under the patronymic of John Quincy. With these facts in view it was freely said that if the Convention should take Mr. Adams, it might as well decide in favor of primogeniture and entail, and likewise declare for family succession. It was generally felt that the choice of a man of such characteristics and surroundlars would not only be out of sympathy with an ardent, popular and progressive movement, but that the mer fact or shirt patrony with an ardent, popular and progressive movement, but that the mer fact or shirt patrony of the fountain of a single family and within the circuit of a single state for a chief magistrate, would refect but little credit upon the intellectual resources of a republic. We are thus special in giving the character of Mr. Adams' candidacy, in order to justify our statement that, notwithstanding the largeness of his vote during the first five ballots, he never had a chance for the nomination from the start. His position was carefully worked up, but it was entirely artificial, and when it collapsed it to ask him to accept, of a timportant trust, which entire the many parts of the

much it might invite the sympathies of the reform elements of the democratic party, must, for due success, be played strictly within the republican tines. That, in order to attract the republican vote from its false representative in Washington we must choose candidates of the highest authority with the republican party, whose very names, indeed, would be a bugle blast to the radical substratum, gathering them to the liberal standard, and crumbling the thin shell of the pretender's power, like the walls of Jericho before the trumpet of the ancient Joshua.

Equal in importance to the selection of the candidates was the formation of the platform, and decidedly the most important feature of that declaration was the enunciation of the one term principle. That ilberated our future Presidents from the temptation to misuse their patronage; and it is in itself a civil service reform, fully adequate to the correction of the worst of our abuses. So essential is this prime reform, as a check to the President against corrupting his subordinates, with a view to his re-election, that General Grant declared, previous to his nomination at Chicago, "the liberties of the country could not be preserved without a one term amendment to the constitution," We would here remark that the phrase of the Cincinnati platform which asserts the one-term principle might, through a looseness of expression, be made to misrepresent the obvious intention of the Pontage is happily to fall upon a straightforward and thoroughly honest man, and we feel that Mr. Greeiey will be sure to set himself right upon that principle, as soon as he is required to express himself about it. We have only to add upon this point, that the declaration of this vital republican principle, was first made by the Columbus Labor Reform Convention and its strained to express himself about it. We have only to add upon this point, that the declaration of this vital republican principle, was first made by the Columbus Labor Reform Convention and its strained to express himself

mass, against the pretensions of the Philadelphia re-elective royal candidate.

In treating of the nominations of Mr. Greeley and Gratz Brown there is but one point left for this present article to consider, and that is, will the Cincinnati candidates be endorsed by the Democratic National Convention? Our answer to this proposition is, that it is not a matter of prime importance whether they are endorsed at Baltimore or not. We assume, of course, that they will be endorsed by the Baltimore Convention, however much some of the old democratic wire-pullers may shake their heads and express their sage forebodings to the contrary. The truth is the democratic masses have themselves taken up this question of endorsing the Cincinnati nominees, just as the republican masses, breaking from their old leaders, made the nøminations in the first place. It is the movement of the democratic populace, and not the movement of their bertofore so-called leaders; and all we have to say to those pretended democratic leaders is, that the boat is started which is to bear Uncle Horace to the Presidency, and unless they make haste to jump on board they will be left behind. Gloomy prognostications and threatened opposition, with the view of getting Cabinet positions and promises of lesser loot for the heads of their cabal, will be of no effect. As in the previous portions of this surprising canvass, no bargains, compromises, or even "mutual understandings," will be entertained. Horace Greeley represents not only the reform sentiment, but the revised political sentiment of the entire nation, and through his candidacy the connerty feels that it will commence a new era of national regeneration.

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that it will commence a new era of national regeneration.

The liberal republicans understand the situation. They did not separate from their oid associates to give democrats the lead, and they intend to champion the present problem to the end. The present state of things is the prime opportunity of the democracy rather than of ours, for we chose to break the compactness of a republican dictatorship in order to give the democrats a chance. All that we have to offer them at the present juncture is the request that they consult their common sense. It must be clear to them that, as there was but one actual candidate at Cincinnati, there will be but one candidate for next President before the people; and unless they wish to part company with the Irish vote, which will go in mass for Mr. Greeley, and likewise with their portion of the German vote, which will do the same, they must endorse our nomination at their national convention. Let it satisfy them that four years is but a brief trial of the patience of a great party, which has been under foot for twelve, and which requires an armistice, under neutral conditions, of at least four years, for the reorganization of its fortunes.

RUSSIA.

Baron D'Offenberg's Career in Roumania.

Reports of His Mischief-Making Not True-Alliances in General—The German-Austrian-Russian-Italian-Spanish-American Alliance in Particular, and "Why There Is So Many of It."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9, 1872. I see that a very curious and absurd letter about Baron d'Offenberg, the new Russian Minister, has been going the rounds of the American press. It is from the Berlin correspondent of the Cincinnati Volksblott, and it warns American statesmen to beware of Baron d'Offenberg, giving, as a reason, that he is a slippery, unscrupulous, cunning and skilful diplomat-a second and improved edition of Catacazy, in short. The correspondent then goes on to quote a letter from some other correspondent at Bucharest, who as-serts that Baron d'Offenberg's career in Roumania was one of intrigue and mischief-making-that h was chosen by Gortschakoff for this post on account of his extraordinary skill in this branch of diplo macy, and that he acquitted himself of the arduous task assigned him with wonderful tact and success. He says that d'Offenburg stirred up Moldavia to rise against Bucharest, excited the hostility of the boyars and reorganized the red rebublican party, which, he affirms, had previously overthrown Couza. He asserts that Gortschakoff opposed the formation and consolidation of an almost independent State with 5,000,000 inhabitants, on the mouths of the Danube, and the election of a Hohenzollern as Prince of Roumania, which had been the

WORK OF NAPOLEON III.: and that when he failed in his opposition to this project he sent d'Offenberg to stir up discord; and he further accuses the latter of having been the principal of the Strousbourg Railroad difficulty. The writer of the letter in question is evidently a very good German-as good as Schurz may be; but Americans may not choose to be guided by his say-Americans may not choose to be guided by his say-ings. There are so many misstatements, not to call them by a harsher name, contained in his letter, and he shows such an ignorance of Rouma-man history, that I am led to suspect that he is not now nor never was at Bucharest. In the first place Moldavia never rose against Bucharest, and Prince Moldavia never rose against Bucharest, and Prince Couza, whose government was the most liberal and progressive Roumania ever had, was not overthrown, out supported, by the red republican party, it was Couza who abolished seridom in Roumania, who allowed the peasants to become proprictors of the soil, and who inaugurated a variety of other progressive reforms, which would in time have made Roumania a civilized country, and it was these liberal measures which caused the aristocracy, or boyars, to unite against him, and which led in the end to his downfall Baron d'Offenberg was not sent to Bucharest upon the accession of Prince Charles, but ten years before his candidature was ever thought of. The assertion that Napoleon III. was instrumental in having a Hohenzollern chosen as Prince of Roumania when he declared war against Prussia to prevent a Hohe declared war against Prussia to prevent a Ho-henzollern coming to the throne of Spain is very nenzollern coming to the throne of Spain is very pleasant fooling on the part of the intelligent correspondent of the Folksbiatt. As to the Russian Minister having been the prime mover in the Roumanian Railroad difficulty, when we remember that the whole trouble was caused by two very good Germans, Julius Ambron and the famous "EISENBUHNKONIG" DU STRASBOURG WAS

the whole trouble was caused by two very good Germans, Julius Ambron and the famous "EISENBUHNKONIG" DU STRASBOURG, WHO CHEATED the Roumanian government out of about thirty million dollars. The assertion, coming from a German, that Baron d'Offenberg, who was in no way connected with it, was the cause of the difficulty, is, to say the least of it, rather cheeky.

The truth is that Baron d'Offenberg, who has been about fifteen years in Roumania, was, perhaps, the most popular member of the diplomatic corps there, and all the Roumanian papers—and their name is Legion—spoke of him upon his departure in terms of the highest praise. He is not known in the diplomatic world as a cunning, skilful, unscrupulous diplomat, but, on the contrary, he is considered a plain, straightforward, outspoken man, with little or no pretensions to diplomatic *fnesse*, and it was for these qualities and his well known admiration for American institutions that he was chosen to replace Catacazy. The writer of the letter above referred to asserts that

ferred to asserts that

GORTSCHAKOFF HAS ABANDONED HIS PROJECT
with regard to Roumania. I do not think this is
true. It has always been the intention of the Russian government to recover the strip of territory
bordering on Roumania, taken from them during
the Crimean war, and their preparations on the
Black Sea and the immense armaments they are
making do not indicate that they have abandoned
that project. The truth is that this letter, coming
as it does from Germany, gives some color of probability to a report circulated here that the
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ts using its utmost endeavors to prevent a reconciliation between Russia and the United States.

in a project. The truit is that this letter, coming as it does from Germany, gives some color of probability to a report circulated here that the Gelman that come into existence nobody knows how and float about through the air as it were, without any known cause, it shows at least the feelings of mistrust with which Germany is regarded here, and the belief in the intentions of Bismarck to play fast and loose with Russia, as he has done with his other allies. There never was any sympathy here for Germany except in government circles, and even there, it seems, feelings of distrust are insidiously creeping in and suspicions of the good faith of the German Cabinet beginning to be entertained.

The reason of this probably is that Germany has just now too many friends, too many allies, for her professions of Eriendship towards all to be serious. First, we have the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Gastein last summer, and the German press was in ecstasties over the firm and lasting alliance for peace purposes, of course, that had been made with their enemies of only five years before. Then Prince Frederick Charles came to St. Petersburg, and again there were rejoicings among the German newspapers and assurances of their profound love and esteem for Russia, and ANOTHER ALLIANCE was formed (with the view of keeping the peace, of course, by with the Camp. Prince Frederick Charles went to Tunis, and some of the German papers are beginning to talk of a treaty with the Bey, by which The FRENCH ARE TO BE GRECKMATED IN ALGIERS. He has now gone to Greece, without doubt to negotiate a treaty with that mighty kingdom, and we shall certainly hear of him at Constantinople engaged in the same business.

In hearing this German press.

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unite the whole of Europe against their late enemy. It is

A SIGNIFICANT FACT,
and one which speaks volumes, in view of the immense military preparations M. Thiers is making, that they should think it necessary to thus seek allies in the four quarters of the globe, and that they should try to make us believe it possible to unite the whole of Europe against France.

The idea is too absurd to be entertained for a moment. In the first place, the sympathies of mankind are always with the vanquished; and although the action of France in undertaking a war for conquest was severely reprehended, that of Germany, in continuing a war for conquest, put that Power in exactly the same moral position as France had been in the beginning, and she consequently lost all the sympathy her purely defensive action had given her. In the next place, she has become great and powerful, and her treatment of Denmark, of Austria and of France shows that nothing is to be expected from her magnanimity or mercy. She is, consequently,

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FEARED ON ALL SIDES,
and I think I am safe in saying that in England,
Austria, Italy, Spain, Russia and Turkey, France has
three friends where Germany has one. This is a
instural consequence of the logic of events, and it
will effectually prevent any serious alliance being
will effectually prevent any serious alliance being
entered into, especially when there are so many of
them that the different parties cannot avoid seeing
that somebody must be betrayed. A PrussianItalian alliance is not practicable, for the reason
that if Victor Emmanuel cannot stay in Rome without the help of Prussian bayonets he is no better

than the Pope, who had to be sustained by a French army. An alliance with Spain is not probable, because the sympathies of that country are with France, a kindred race, and an alliance with Russia and Austria at the same time is about as absurd a thing as could be easily imagined, for the reason that those two Powers are avowed and bitter enemies of each other.

Besides this, Germany, powerful as she may be, will find her forces neutralized for continental combinations by France until their mutual hatred culminates in another trial of strength, and France is completely crushed or victorious—a contingency that will certainty arise within the next few years. We begin to see, now, how foolish was the talk of crushing such a nation and putting it out of the possibility of renewing the contest for another fifty years; how short-sighted the statesmanship that threw away the occasion of making a firm friend of a chivalrous and warm-hearted people, who, whatever their faults, have never been accused of ingratitude or forgetfulness of a good turn; and how wicked the ambitton that changed a war of defence into one of conquest, sad thus paved the way for a series of wars in the near future which will desolate the whole of Europe. Germany, and France too, may well seek for alliances, for they will both need them in the contest which is inevitable, and which will sweep over Europe life'a sea of fire.

FOREIGN ORDERS.

General Sheridan To Be Decorated by the Czar of Russia.

A Number of Other American Gentlemen To Be Similarly Honored-Imperial Gratitude for Kindness to Prince Alexis-The Different Orders of Europe and America.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16, 1872. General Sheridan and several other persons who had the pleasure of entertaining the Grand Duke Alexis when on his visit to the United States have been honored, or are to be honored very soon, by receiving decorations from the Emperor, in acknowledgment of the politeness and kindness shown Alexis while there. General Sheridan will receive a decoration of the Order of the White Eagle, but I am not in a condition to state what other orders will be given, nor to whom, and I, therefore, refrain from mentioning names, as I do not wish to raise hopes in the bosoms of my countrymen that may be cruelly blighted, and dreams which are doomed never to be realized.

It is needless to state, however, that President Grant, Mr. Fish and Mr. Bancroft Davis are not mentioned as being among the number of the happy recipients. I do not know whether these gentlemen will feel bad about it or not, but if they do they have the example of a certain renowned fox to fall back upon for consolation, al-though, to tell the truth, these grapes are usually considered exceedingly sweet by those who have tasted them. WHAT IS A DECORATION?

As there may be a great many of my readers who have never seen a decoration or anybody who ever wore one, I will state, for their benefit, that a decoration is a bit of ribbon, blue, red, yellow, green or variegated, as the case may be, to which is usually attached a star, cross, medal or shield, made of gold, silver, enamel, or even iron, and worn on the breast, to the great delectation of the—wearer.

They vary in size and color from a microscopic bit of red ribbon, worn in the buttonhole, as in the lowest grade of the French Legion of Honor, to a shield the size of a small dinner plate, flaming with all the colors of the rainbow, and often arranged in a way that would put the rainbow to blush, as in some of the Spanish and Portuguese orders.

NUMBER OF ETROPEAN ORDERS. wore one, I will state, for their benefit, that a deco-

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NUMBER OF EUROPEAN ORDERS.

The "Almanach de Gotha" gives a list of 150 orders, nearly all European, of which nine are Austrian, ten Spanish, seven English, five Italian, seven Portuguese, eleven Prussian, eight Russian, three Turkish, four Dutch, two Belgian, one French, two Danish and six Swedish, the rest being distributed among the smaller German and Italian States.

NEW WORLD DECORATIONS.

The New World counts onlynine, of which six are Brazilian and three Mexican. These latter are doomed, it seems, to experience all the viousistudes usually attendant on a Mexican government, and live and die and spring up again, perish, are renewed and abolished in a way that must test the patience of the staid and punctilious "Almanach de Gotha." The first Mexican Order—that of Notre Dame of Guadalupe—was founded in 1822 by the Emperor Iturbide, was afterwards abolished, then renewed in 1853 by Santa Anna, again suppressed in 1853, and again renewed in 1863 by a decree of the imperial government of Maximilian. Poor Maximilian: He lived long enough to found two new orders, the decorations of which did not, however, prevent Mexican bullets finding their way to a brave and noble heart.

When it is remembered that all of these orders average at least five ranks, each rank demanding a separate decorations in all, it will be seen that it would require some years of hard study to master them all so as to know them at sight. The means of acquiring a decoration are various. You distinguish yourself on the field of battle, or you save somebody from drowning, or you make yourself renowned in the world of letters or of art, or you periorm your duties as a functionary of the government faithfully—or, at least, you make somebody be-

perform your duties as a functionary of the govern-ment faithfully—or, at least, you make somebody be-lieve you do so—or you are a good friend of some-

simply being polite to him is enough to insure you one.

I knew a man in Brussels who got a decoration

bedy who has decorations to give, and sometimes simply being polite to him is enough to insure you one.

I knew a man in Brussels who got a decoration for the somewhat ambiguous reason stated in the decree by which it was conferred on him, of the "fifte at the northern depot," and another who was decorated because "he lived a pious life," which, it must be admitted, is a better reason than those generally given. The readlest and casiest means of procuring a decoration, however, is to avail yourself of your merit in being the possessor of a considerable quantity of what the scoffers term "filty lucre," a kind of merit never, or, at least, rarely, overlooked in conferring them.

The greater part of the orders have their prices, varying according to the rank of the decoration and the honorability of the order, and there is in Paris an agency where you may get, negotiate and obtain a decoration of almost any order, if you are willing to sacritice a sufficient amount of money on this altar of distinction. A well-known American dentist, living at this side of the Atlantic, has, I believe, about a hundred, of which he is exceedingly proud; but as he cannot find room for them all on his breast he has had them nicely framed and hung up in his parlor, wearing them by turns, affeen or twenty at a time. Some say he is making a collection of decorations, collections of any and all sorts of things, a la mode nowadays, and the way age gest many royal patients, whose decaying molars and incloser sequire mending, and when any of these crowned heads who have decorations to give ask him for his bill he answers, "I never take money from royalty; but in case you wish to decorate mefar be it from me to refuse, American citizen though I be."

Cynical and scoffing people, who, I regret to say, abound everywhere, have a great many malicious and uncharitable stories to relate about decorations, and especially about the enormous number some of them have. A story is told of a famous Prussian officer of general (Prussia more than any other

worn by Columbus, and, in England, the present Earl Cowley has the garter formerly held by Lord Palmerston.

OF WHAT USE ARE THEY?

There is, probably, much to be said for as well as against orders and decorations. One argument urged in their favor is that by this means governments are enabled to pay off a quantity of debts, that would otherwise be very troublesome, in an exceedingly economical manner, and which appears to be perfectly satisfactory to both parties.

Of course for those who reason logically and correctly a decoration has no ration d'etre; for it is given, if given for anything, to confer distinction. Now, if you have done nothing to merit distinction a decoration ought not and will not confer it, as the existing system certainly proves, and if you have distinguished yourself really you have no need of a decoration. Is Moltke more esteemed for his decorations? and would Washington or Shakspeare have been greater for wearing a star on the breast or a bit of red ribbon in the buttonhole? But then few people are logical, and so decorations are more prized than much fine gold.